

STATE POLITICS.

Interesting Rumors About the United States Senatorship.

MANY PATRIOTS ARE WILLING

To Serve West Virginia in the Senate Provided Judge Goff will not be a Candidate--While the Judge is Non-Committal, it is Ascertained that When Confronted With the Necessity for Decisive Action he will Announce his Willingness to Accept the Trust--Congressman Dayton on the Future Political Outlook in the State.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.--A special from the capital of West Virginia to a Washington paper, published this morning, opens up to some extent the campaign of the Republican side for the United States senatorship in West Virginia. "The latest name mentioned in connection with the successor to Senator Faulkner's seat," says one dispatch, "is that Hon. A. B. White, of Parkersburg."

"If Judge Goff decides to enter the senatorial race, it is not likely he will have any serious opposition," the correspondent declares. "But those who claim to know, say he has no aspirations in that direction and mention him as the probable successor of Attorney General McKenna, provided that gentleman resigns, or as vice presidential candidate in 1900."

The correspondent goes on to name others as probable candidates, such as Governor Atkinson, Representative Dorr, Hon. N. B. Scott and Representative Miller. He adds that but for the appointment of Mr. Hart, of the Intelligencer, to a diplomatic position, he would have been in the list.

These speculations of the correspondent are all made contingent upon Judge Goff's refusal to accept.

But the question as to Judge Goff's intentions respecting the senatorship is, in the opinion of many, practically settled and these say he will defer the matter to the decision of the party leaders and abide by their wishes.

I have talked with one whom I believe is informed, who said: "Judge Goff is not a candidate, but he will, in my opinion, be the next senator from West Virginia. Many people fail to appreciate the delicacy of his position. He has the highest regard for the crime with which he is invested, and feels that he should not, while serving as judge, even discuss political possibilities as to his future. I have reason to believe, however, that when confronted with the necessity for decisive action he will announce his willingness to accept the trust. When he so decides he will resign his present office, and make one of his old time campaigns. The people who believe he was elected governor in 1888 are anxious for him to again enter the political arena."

Speaking of the political outlook in West Virginia, Representative Dayton said: "I have no doubt whatever that the Republicans will carry every congressional district at the next election. Such a result was predicted by every Republican and by not a few Democrats with whom I have talked with the past summer, and it is presaged by the unmistakable improvement in business conditions."

"Will the next legislature be Republican?" he was asked.

"Unquestionably."

Asked as to his views of the senatorial succession Mr. Dayton said: "There are many able Republicans in West Virginia, any one of whom would serve in the senate with great acceptability. It is my belief, however, that Judge Goff will succeed Mr. Faulkner. I do not think any other Republican will want to oppose him. Yes, I believe he will accept."

Lowndes' Senatorial Fight.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.--The campaign to make Governor Lowndes senator has begun in earnest. Senator Wellington has opened headquarters in this city and announced that he expects to win out without much trouble. Members on whom he had not counted had already voluntarily tendered their support.

He said that the governor was exceptionally strong not only because he was a sound money man but because with the patronage at his disposal, he could exercise an influence which no other candidate could exert. "I am not ready at this time," said the senator, "to state just how many votes the governor will have, but I am sure that he will secure the nomination on the first ballot."

All Four Killed.

MANDEVILLE, La., Nov. 21.--Bayou LaCombe, a small settlement eleven miles east of here, has been the scene of a terrible tragedy. News has just been received here of a desperate fight between Arthur and Edward Jolie on one side and Laurence and Edward Cousin on the other, which resulted in the killing of all the participants concerned. Shot guns and pistols were the weapons used. The cause of the difficulty is attributed to an old family feud. On account of the remoteness of the place and the lack of ordinary means of communication, the details are necessarily very meagre. Coroner Tigout has been notified and is now on his way to the scene of the killing.

Thorn's Second Trial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.--Martin Thorn will to-morrow be placed on trial for the second time for the murder of Guldennepe. Thorn and Mrs. Neck will both appear on the stand. An important witness not subpoenaed in the first trial will be Constantine Keene, a barber who worked beside Thorn for nearly a year. Upon his testimony the state will base the argument that it was Thorn and not Mrs. Neck who planned and committed the crime. Thorn's testimony will be equal to a plea of being an accessory after the fact. His part in the murder, he will declare, was to aid Mrs. Neck in disposing of the ghastly remains and protecting her by silence, claiming that the woman did the murder.

Mother and Daughter Burned.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 21.--Mrs. M. A. Tring, aged fifty-two years and her ten year old daughter, Ethel, lost their lives in a fire that destroyed their residence in West Eleventh street at 4 o'clock this morning. A son, escaped with a broken leg, jumping from a second story window. Mrs. Tring had escaped, but returned to save the daughter and fell at the bedside exhausted. Her body was burned to a crip. The girl was suffocated.

VEXATIOUS QUESTIONS

Between Canada and the United States Likely to be Cleared Up--The British Government Looks With Favor Upon the Scheme of a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.--There is good reason to believe that the British government will view with favor the formation of a commission to clear up vexatious questions between the United States and Canada. This attitude will be important in the consummation of the commission plan, for the best efforts of the United States and Canada toward a general settlement could come to naught unless the imperial government approved the efforts and stood ready to give them official execution in the form of a treaty. At first the sharp differences aroused by the present Bering sea meeting led to the belief that Great Britain might stand in the way of a commission, which would discuss among other questions, such imperial subjects as the tariff. The British have been tenacious of holding the advantages secured by Canada's preferential British tariff, and it was thought the colonial office at London would not view with favor any movement by a commission which would disturb this preferential tariff. It appears, however, that the British officers are sincerely anxious to close up the various irritating questions which have long existed between Canada and the United States through the medium of a commission or otherwise, and that no idea is entertained that when the commission deals with the imperial subject of the tariff, it would involve any disturbance of the British-Canadian tariff relations. There are said to be many articles, such as coal and fish, which are not exchanged between Great Britain and Canada. On such articles, therefore, any reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Canada would have no influence on British trade with Canada. The home government is said to be fully conscious of the advantages which Canada may secure in the extensive American markets lying alongside of her, and there is understood to be every desire to aid Canada in the enjoyment of reciprocal trade with this country. Already the British ambassador has been authorized from London to begin negotiations for reciprocity treaties between the United States and the British West Indian colonies. This is cited to show the favor which the London authorities show toward securing the best reciprocal advantages for British colonies. It is said the same view would prevail as to Canadian reciprocity. In any event the work of a commission would be preliminary only, and it would remain for the British government to give it effect by formal treaty.

The subjects other than the tariff, such as border immigration, fishing in the great lakes, etc., are not of an imperial character, and concern only the United States and Canada. In these, it is said, Great Britain has no interest whatever, except to see them settled on terms satisfactory to Canada. The lake fisheries have been a prolific source of trouble. It is claimed that the fish of the lakes, particularly white fish, are being exterminated by the lax laws of some of the states bordering on the lakes. The destruction of the fish is said to be analogous to the destruction of the seals in Bering sea and one of the subjects which Canada would urge before the commission would be the protection of the fisheries of the lakes.

Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, the British seal expert, having concluded his labors here, left to-day for Toronto, intending to reach New York in time to take the steamer for Liverpool later in the week. His trip to Canada is personal and has no connection with pending Bering sea negotiations. Prof. Thompson expresses himself as well pleased with the recent meeting of experts and with the results arrived at.

Since the expert agreement was reached, a protocol has been signed by Mr. Hamlin, chairman of the expert meeting and to the secretaries, Mr. Veening in behalf of Canada and Mr. Clark in behalf of the United States. This protocol sets forth the circumstances under which the meeting was held, with the minor details of the proceedings, and to some extent aids in the interpretation of the agreement by showing all the circumstances leading up to it.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has been confined to his room for the last two weeks with a return of his old ailment of rheumatism. It prevented his attendance at the Bering sea meetings and in this and all other affairs of the embassy Mr. Adam, first secretary, has been in charge. In the meantime such questions as reciprocity with the British West Indies, the general arbitration treaty, etc., have been in abeyance, but they are likely to come up for discussion with the authorities here as soon as Sir Julian is fully recovered.

DISOBEYED ORDERS.

As a Consequence Two Motormen Are Dead, and Several Persons Injured.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21.--Because Theodore H. Merrick, a motorman in the employ of the Baltimore & Northern railway, disobeyed orders, officers of that road say, there was a frightful head-on collision this morning on the line, in which Merrick was almost instantly killed and Wm. F. Horner, motorman on the car which was going in the opposite direction, received injuries from which he died about half an hour later.

The two conductors and the four passengers who were on both cars were all more or less injured, though the injuries of neither of them are supposed to be dangerous.

The most seriously injured are: Conductor Thomas Ewing, aged 28 years; Charles Snowden, colored, aged 23 years. Ewing is suffering from a slight concussion of the brain and is badly bruised on the head, face and body. Snowden's cheek is lacerated by broken glass and he received several cuts upon the head. His chin was cut to the bone and there is a long, deep gash in his neck.

Both of these men are at the city hospital and both will recover unless complications develop.

Important Business Transaction.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.--A transaction important and interesting to users of electric apparatus everywhere was closed here to-day. Eastern capitalists, including ex-Governor Flower, J. W. Hinkley, Anthony N. Brady and Perry Belmont, of New York, purchased the entire property of the Walker company, including all the stock and bonds. The Walker company has extensive factories and foundries in this city covering many acres. The company was originally engaged in building and equipping cable railways and manufacturing electric machinery. For the last year or more the company has been building large types of electrical railway and electric lighting apparatus. It has equipped many street railway companies on this continent and several steam railways using the third rail system, in addition to selling quantities of machinery in foreign countries.

CUBAN CONUNDRUM.

Doubt Expressed of United States Friendship for Spain.

THE CONSERVATIVES ENRAGED

Over the Spanish Government's Change of Policy--Great Suffering Among the Reconcentrados--Hundreds Perishing From Hunger--Horrible Episodes of Daily Occurrence--The Incident of a Cab Driver--A Terrible State of Affairs Prevails Upon the war Scourged Island.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 21.--La Lucha in a recently published editorial, expressed doubt as to the sincerity of the friendship for Spain, professed by the American government, and says:

"If the American government does not prevent the sailing from the ports of that country of expeditions in aid of the insurgents and does not respond in other ways to Spain's efforts to come to favorable terms, it is useless for Spain to maintain friendly relations with America."

Reports from Matanzas say that the Conservatives having become enraged at the change in the government's policy, are disturbing public order. Ex-Mayor Crespo initiated the disorderly conduct by publicly giving offense to Senator Armas, the new civil governor of the province. The chief of police followed Senator Crespo's lead by endeavoring to prevent aid being given to the suffering reconcentrados by newspaper correspondents and others. Of the reconcentrados in Matanzas, numbering less than 50,000, seventy-nine died in two days, thirty-seven perishing from hunger. Yesterday, seventeen deaths were reported, a large proportion of which were the result of starvation and the same is true of many other towns. Owing to the lack of proper clothing and blankets, the situation of the reconcentrados is becoming worse as the winter season approaches, despite the efforts made to relieve them.

Horrible episodes are of daily occurrence among the reconcentrados. After lying for three days upon the sidewalk in front of a house in Matanzas, a poor negro woman who was suffering terribly and was unable to move, was carried away by a flood caused by a heavy downfall of rain. A short time afterward her dead body was discovered a few blocks away and at last reports was still lying in the gutter.

A cab driver, who was carrying a sick man to a hospital, observing that his passenger was dying, dragged him from his cab, leaving him on the curbstone, where he finally died. Cases similar to these are of daily and frequent occurrence. Reports from Cienfuegos say that a man who was suffering from smallpox was driven by the insurgents to the insurgent camp at Cejuela Negro, Pinar del Rio province, where threats were made to hang the man if he was not taken away.

On Wednesday the remaining cane-fields on the plantation Portugetale, owned by Dr. Manuel Calvo, were destroyed by fire.

Marshal Blanco has appointed thirty-four new employees at the custom house. Of these five are native Cubans and the remainder Spaniards and Reformists. The autonomists are greatly disgusted by these appointments.

Sixty persons employed about the docks and five hundred others in various parts of the island, have joined the revolutionists and a number of prisoners at Guines, who were pardoned under the recent proclamation, have returned to the insurgents.

Smallpox is ravaging the neighborhood of the insurgent headquarters in Pinar del Rio, and there are in the hospitals in the hills 1,700 persons suffering from the disease.

It is stated by a prominent resident of Pinar del Rio, according to an official report, that there are only 1,300 armed insurgents in the province, including the bands which have recently entered the province under Mayra Rodriguez and other leaders.

General Hernandez Velasco confirms the statement that the insurgents in Pinar del Rio are abundantly provided with ammunition.

Several of General Velasco's men have arrived at Pinar del Rio, suffering from wounds received in recent engagements.

The financial situation of the military administration is bad. The soldiers have not been paid in eight months. There is a scarcity in the most supply for the hospitals and in many towns no meat has been obtainable for many days.

General Losada, sub-inspector of the health department, said recently to the correspondent of El Imparcial of Madrid that there were actually 35,000 soldiers in the hospitals in Cuba, and that about 15,000 of this number were not suffering from any disease, but simply from need of nourishment.

A band of insurgents recently fired on the town of San Nicolas, in Havana province.

Rio Seco, province of Havana, reports that a fresh band of insurgents, well armed and equipped, have appeared in the vicinity. The leader is not known.

The police recently visited the house of George W. Hayat, chief of the relief department of the United States consulate, at 12 o'clock at night, to make inquiries as to the destination of a quantity of food which had been taken into the house during the day. The female inmates, becoming frightened, refused to open the door and insisted upon being informed of the object of the officers' visit. The police finally retired upon learning that the inmates were Americans.

The insurgents, it is reported, have captured one hundred and fifty mules from the Consulado del Sur government reservation. A dispatch from Madrid says that Senator Olibero, deputy to the Spanish Cortes and leader of the new autonomists, is on his way to Cuba, where he will enter into the autonomist party upon condition that Senores Montoro, Fernandez de Castro, Coto and Zayas leave the board of directors of the party, it being asserted that they are too pronouncedly Spanish to succeed in inducing the insurgents to accept autonomy under their leadership. Senor Jose Galvez will remain chairman of the party.

As the Marquis Sees It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.--Marquis Apertoglia, leader of the Conservative party in Cuba, arrived here to-day on the French liner La Champagne, from

Havre. The marquis said he had been in Spain for the last year and that he is going to leave this city for Havana on Wednesday, probably by way of Tampa. He spoke very guardedly of the Cuban war and Spain's attitude toward America. "It seems," he said, "as though the attitude of the United States is hostile to Spain, though perhaps it is not meant to be so."

The marquis repeated the oft-cabled statement that the Liberal party in Spain has been much opposed to General Weyler's method of warfare in Cuba, although the Conservatives were not inimical to Weyler. The marquis also said that from recent accounts in the public press, he thought affairs in Cuba were moving satisfactorily for Spain.

METHODIST CHURCH CONGRESS

Begins a Six Days' Session at Pittsburgh. One of the Most Notable Religious Gatherings Ever Held.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21.--Pittsburgh has, perhaps, never been the scene of a more notable religious gathering than the Methodist Episcopal church congress, which began a six days' session at Christ church this morning. In conception, purpose and treatment it is unique in ecclesiastical annals and marks an epoch in religious history.

The call for the congress which was signed by Bishops Vincent, Nide and Fitzgerald, and many prominent Methodist educators, says:

"The congress does not propose to invite or favor destructive criticism of existing institutions; but simply to bring out from persons representing different phases of intellectual activity, a frank expression as to whether the church can meet any more fully than it does the demands of our times; and if so, wherein its activities may be modified or directed to advantage. The congress will not concern itself with questions of church policy, but with issues bearing upon the relation of the church to the thought and life of the people as effected by current scientific and literary teachings. The congress will aim to secure an adequate presentation of the tendencies of current scientific and literary teachings and also suggestions as to the best service to be rendered by the church in interpreting those tendencies for the spiritual and intellectual advantage of its followers."

The list of speakers who will attend the congress includes the names of many of the brightest men in the denomination and the topics announced for discussion are such as will doubtless prove attractive to all thinkers without regard to their denominational affiliations.

Delegates from all parts of the country will be present during the week. The inaugural session was auspicious and evidenced the popular favor with which the movement has been received.

Bishop John H. Vincent, of Chautauqua fame, who will preside over the congress, preached this morning to an audience that packed Christ church to the doors. His text was "Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only, de-luding your own selves."

The sermon which occupied almost an hour in its delivery was a remarkable exhibit of pulpit eloquence.

In the afternoon Charles H. Payne, D. D., of New York, lectured on "The young life in the church."

At 8 o'clock this evening, President B. F. Raymond, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, delivered an address on "The Christian Home, the high school and the college."

At the various Methodist Episcopal churches sermons and addresses were delivered on "The Church of Christ for the life of to-day."

DEATH OF GENERAL ORSDWAY.

Was Soon Reconciled to His Wayward Daughter, Bettina Girard, the Actress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.--General Albert Orsday died at 7:15 o'clock to-night, at the Hoffman House, in this city. When death came the general's wife, his sister, Miss Emma Orsday, Dr. Pease, the attending physician and Lieutenant Verrg, a close friend and business associate, were at his bedside. General Orsday and his wife returned from Europe last Wednesday. They engaged rooms at the Hoffman House. Next day the general was taken sick and he continued to grow weaker and weaker until 7:15 this evening, when he passed away. The general's death was doubtless hastened by the sad and recent events in connection with his wayward daughter, Bettina Girard. The latter, a complete wreck, was a day or two ago transferred to a private sanitarium from Bellevue hospital. Owing to the pleadings of his wife, who had become reconciled to her daughter, General Orsday finally consented to the return of the prodigal and a reunion of the family was arranged. General Orsday's death is attributed by the attending physician to jaundice and pleurisy, which developed from a cold contracted in Paris.

"There Are Others."

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.--The Herald this morning published the following announcement:

The Evening Telegram ceases to appear from yesterday for the time being, in accordance with Abraham Lincoln's wise saying "That you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." And he was right. The public also can fool publishers all the time and advertisers can fool publishers some of the time, and they seem to be continuing to fool them all the time. But the Evening Telegram does not propose to be fooled all the time. An up-to-date evening paper at one cent does not pay. Therefore those who are publishing evening papers at one cent are either fooling the public or fooling themselves. As the Evening Telegram does not intend to fool itself or fool the public, it has ceased publication until the time becomes ripe when it can stop being fooled and stop fooling.

Murder Breaks up a Wedding.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.--A murder broke up the wedding feast at the marriage of Isaac Goldstein to Katie Silverstein to-night in the flat of Vetta Gordon, in a tenement house on Henry street. Charles Schrapino appeared at the festivities armed with a revolver, shot Louis Lieberman in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which Lieberman died shortly afterward, and he would have killed Lieberman's son, Meyer, had not two detectives arrived in time to save him. Schrapino was arrested. Miss Gordon told the police that she had refused to marry Schrapino because he wanted her to work after the marriage. Schrapino is a swarthy Hebrew of 24 years, yet he was able to earn only a dollar a week.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Ex-Comptroller Trenholm Presents an Interesting Plan

TO MONETARY COMMISSION.

It Embraces Features Entirely Different From Those of Other Experts--He Recommends the Fusion of the Greenbacks and Sherman Notes Into one form of Paper, Redeemable in Gold--A Redemption Fund of \$100,000,000 Sufficient to Maintain the Parity of the Entire Volume of \$450,000,000--Some Valuable Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.--Col. William Trenholm, who was comptroller of the currency under President Cleveland's first administration, has just submitted his views of currency reform to the monetary commission. They embrace a number of features entirely different from those of other experts, and have been carefully studied by the commission during several recent sessions. Colonel Trenholm recommends the fusion of the greenbacks and Sherman notes into one form of paper, redeemable in gold. He thinks that these notes should be issued in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, in order that the people may have confidence in the money in current circulation. He believes that a redemption fund of \$100,000,000 would be sufficient to maintain the parity of the entire volume of about \$450,000. The suggestions of Colonel Trenholm regarding banking are as follows:

1.--To make adequate provision for the recognition of existing clearing houses and the establishment of others, by allowing them to be organized in reserve and central cities, under the national banking law, with defined powers and responsibilities.

2.--To empower clearing houses thus organized to license banks in their respective cities to accept circulating drafts drawn by banks situated at places where there are no clearing houses, such drafts to be free of all taxation, federal, state or municipal and to be payable to bearer.

3.--To limit the maximum amount to which any bank may have acceptances outstanding at any one time to a certain proportion of its capital and surplus.

4.--To prescribe that no such bank be licensed to accept such drafts without taking from the drawers adequate security therefor to the full amount of such contemplated acceptances, which security may be in the form of discounted paper; also without having deposited with the clearing houses security to the amount of the circulating drafts applied for, the sufficiency of such security, both in amount and character, to be certified in each instance separately to the comptroller of the currency by the proper authorities of the clearing house and approved by the local bank examiner.

5.--The circulating drafts, authorized to be accepted under the above conditions, may be drawn by any national bank or by any state or private bank, which will submit to such examination by the local examiner as may be prescribed by the comptroller of the currency. The amount of drafts of any such drawer outstanding at one time to be limited to a proportion of its quick assets, including those held by the accepting bank.

6.--The circulating drafts so authorized shall be of uniform design, and may be in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5 and multiples of \$5, having engraved upon their face the name of the accepting bank, with blanks to be filled with the name of the drawers.

7.--Such circulating drafts to be prepared by the comptroller of the currency and issued to such clearing house association upon its requisition made from time to time, under regulations to be established by the comptroller of the currency.

8.--This plan, if adopted, is expected to work out in the following manner: At a time, make requisition upon the clearing house association will, from time to time, under regulations to be established by the comptroller of the currency, for a certain amount of such circulating drafts, to be accepted by certain named banks, members of that association. The banks for whose benefit such circulating drafts are called for will ratify the authorities of the clearing house association of their compliance representatively with the requirements of the system; whereupon, issues will be made to such banks and each of such blanks will cause to be filled in the name of the drawer then executed its acceptance upon the face of the drafts. These drafts may then be sent through the mails, or by express, at a moderate charge, as they will not become effective for circulation until duly signed by the drawers. When signed, they will be paid out by the drawing bank or banker for local use first and will gradually find their way back to the accepting banks, where they will be redeemed and sent into the clearing house in order to release a proportionate amount of the securities there held against such issue.

The object of this suggestion is to enable banks at remote points throughout the country to meet the local demand for currency when it arises and only as it does arise, and at the same time, to limit and control such issues through the operation of the principle of self protection, which will assert itself in the management of the accepting bank.

Regarding the disposition of the silver dollars and silver certificates, Col. Trenholm suggests that the silver now in the treasury be constituted into a reserve fund for the guarantee of outstanding silver dollars, and that the silver certificates in excess of the actual bullion value of the coins and certificates outstanding be cancelled from time to time as they come into the treasury. He recommends that silver certificates be issued in denominations of \$10 and over, and that some of them be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 in order that they may be held by national banks in the proportion of 20 per cent of their lawful money reserves.

Colonel Trenholm suggests an international agreement among silver producing countries for steadying the price of silver. He does not contemplate the restoration of silver to parity with gold, but the regulating of the price so as to give the assurance to the world's commerce that there can be no further material decline in the price.

Farmers' Foul.

GOSHEN, O., Nov. 21.--Wm. Horan shot and fatally wounded Allen Grifty in this town in a street quarrel. Horan murdered himself. His says Grifty had threatened to kill him and was out hunting for him when they met. Both are farmers, and Grifty was wealthy.

THE VINSON MURDER.

The Prosecution Claims to Have Convincing Proof of the Crime--Other Arrests to be Made--Miss Jarrell Declares her Innocence.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 21.--The developments in the murder case of Colonel Lazarus Vinson, the rich Big Sandy river timber merchant, promises to be a most sensational one before it is ended. It is now stated that other arrests besides those of Justice, Martin and the Jarrell woman will be made inside the next day or two.

Colonel Z. T. Vinson, nephew of the murdered man, and one of the ablest lawyers in the state, was interviewed upon the case by the Intelligencer correspondent on Saturday. He refused to give out any of the evidence which would be adduced upon the preliminary examination of Mary Jarrell, which takes place before Squire Nizer on Tuesday. In fact, he said, as yet he was not in possession of the facts in the case only as he had read them in the newspapers.

The accused woman has employed ex-Senator E. M. McCallister and Hon. Elliott Northcott and his partner, J. W. Perry, to defend her, and she declared to your correspondent to-day that she could command any amount of money for her defense.

The preliminary trial of the two men in the case is set for next Wednesday, before Police Judge Hailey, of Catlettsburg, Ky.

It is probable that John S. Marcum and Colonel Z. T. Vinson will assist Prosecuting Attorney Williams and his assistant, H. T. Lovett, in the prosecution of the Jarrell woman's case.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 21.--The supreme court yesterday handed down the following decisions:

St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Co., vs. Holt & Mathews, from Pocahontas county, opinion by McWhorter. Judgment of circuit court affirmed. Judge Dent dissenting.

Carney & Company vs. Harbert, from Harrison county, opinion by Dent. Decree of circuit court reversed, and cause remanded.

Moren vs. American Fire Clay Co., from Hancock county, opinion by Dent. Decree of circuit court reversed, and cause remanded.

Hall vs. Norfolk & Western Railway Company, from Mercer. Opinion by Brannon. Judgment of circuit court reversed and cause remanded.

Schamp vs. Security Savings & Loan Association, from Wetzel county, opinion by Brannon. Decree of circuit court affirmed. Judge Dent dissenting.

Snodgrass vs. County Court of Wetzel county, from Wetzel county. Judgment of circuit court affirmed, by divided court. Judge England and Dent being for reversal and Judges Brannon and McWhorter affirming.

He Jumped to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUBENVILLE, O., Nov. 21.--Harry, the nineteen-year-old son of Thomas Powers, and a shipping clerk at the Acme Glass Works, was instantly killed at Jewett on the Pan Handle railroad this morning. He boarded a freight here to visit his sister at Jewett, and in jumping off the train at that point he was thrown violently to the ground, his head striking a tie and crushing the skull.

RESULTS IN RIOT.

The Hostility Between Christian Socialists and Social Democrats.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.--The hostility between the Christian Socialists and the Social Democrats, which exists in all parts of Austria, and frequently leads to sharp collisions between the rival partisans, has resulted in serious rioting at Graz, the capital city of Styria, and the seat of important cotton and wool manufactures.

While the Christian Socialists were holding a meeting there to-day, the Social Democrats forced their way in, broke up the meeting and pelted the Christian Socialists with beer glasses. Some of the invaders threw chairs and several of the Christian Socialists were badly hurt. The promoters of the meeting rushed from the hall and the disturbances were continued on the street outside.

The police and military were summoned, but were stoned by the rioters. They then charged the mob with fixed bayonets, killing one person and wounding many.

Ten of the ring-leaders have been arrested. Five policemen were badly hurt during the rioting. Stringent measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the disorders.

Revolt of Soudanese Troops.

ZANZIBAR, East Africa, Nov. 21.--Particulars have reached here of a revolt among the Soudanese troops in Major McDonald's expedition in the lake country south of the equatorial provinces. It appears that the expedition was advancing into the interior from the Uganda country, for a point as to which information is wanting. On October 19 last, the mutineers, assisted by one hundred and fifty Mohammedan tribesmen, attacked the camp at Wasega. In the fierce fighting that followed, Lieutenant Fielding, Major Thurston, Launch Engineer Scott, Civil Officer Willson and fifteen soldiers were killed. The wounded numbered thirty, including Captain MacPherson and Chief Civil Officer Jackson. The mutineers were finally defeated, after losing one hundred killed and wounded.

Lutgers to be Tried Again.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.--Lutgers' case will be called for a second trial at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in Judge Horton's court. The state will announce its readiness to go on with the trial at once, but it is very probable that Attorney Phalen, for the defense, will ask for a continuance or a change of venue. Mr. Phalen is still examining the long record in the case and desiring more time to prepare for the trial. He has not yet decided upon his associate in the case and may decide to conduct the defense alone.

Weather Forecast for Today.

For West Virginia, fair; colder; southwesterly winds, becoming northerly.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, except light snow near the lakes; decidedly colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

Local temperatures.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Behnke, at 821st, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows:

For West Virginia, fair; colder; south-westerly winds, becoming northerly.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, except light snow near the lakes; colder; south-westerly winds, becoming northerly.